

JPRS 69664

23 August 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA
No. 545

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

**Reproduced From
Best Available Copy**

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

20000324 140

A S I A

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 69664	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 545		5. Report Date 23 August 1977	
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, and government events and developments in North Korea.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors North Korea Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 56
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

23 August 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 545

CONTENTS

PAGE

May Day Editorial Stresses Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause (Editorial; MINJU CHOSON, 1 May 77)	1
Problem of the Transition and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (Kang Tok-su; NODONG SINMUN, 24 May 77)	6
AFP: DPRK Discomfited by Teng Return (AFP, 1 Aug 77)	13
KCNA Summarizes RPR Article on Nature of U.S. Imperialism (KCNA, 28 Jul 77)	14
Chong Chun-ki Addresses Pyongyang Anniversary Meeting (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 31 Jul 77)	25
DPRK Further Defines Its Territorial Limits (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 31 Jul 77)	34
KCNA Reports on Development of DPRK Power Industry (KCNA, 2 Aug 77)	35
Electric Power Industry Problems Analyzed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Mar 77)	37
Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Plant Discussed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Feb 77)	41
Ch'ongjin-Musan Railway Electrification Project Analyzed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Feb 77)	43
Efficient Water Management, Rational Water Utilization Urged (Yu Sung-kyun; NODONG SIMUN, 19 May 77)	45

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Briefs

Yugoslav Youth in Japan	50
British Committee Visitors	50
Albanian Basketball Games	50
Romanian Soccer Match	50
Cuban Anniversary Meetings	51
Phosphatic Fertilizer	51
Polish Ping-Pong Matches	51
Koreans From Japan	51
Journalist Delegation to Yugoslavia	52
Bulgarian Team's Departure	52
Iraq Anniversary	52
Equatorial Guinea Ambassador	52
Syrian Ba'ath Group	52
Mozambique Arrival	52
Chongnyon Visitors	53
President of Zaire	53
Ambassador to Burma	53
Ambassador to Seychelles	53
Transportation Front Support	53
Hungarian Soccer Team	53
Meeting in Romania	54
Meeting in Yugoslavia	54

MAY DAY EDITORIAL STRESSES ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "The Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class and of the People Marching Vigorously Forward Under the High Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Self-Determination Is Invincible"]

[Text] Under solemn circumstances in which our people continuously generate new leaps and innovations on every front of socialist construction, flying high the banner of the three revolutions--the ideological, the technical, and the cultural--under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, today our people mark May Day, an international holiday, on which the revolutionary solidarity and militant power of the working class throughout the whole world is demonstrated.

On this occasion, the Korean working class and people send their most ardent and militant greetings to the people of socialist countries fighting for the victory of the socialist cause, to the people of newly-emerging nations who vigorously advance flying the banner of anti-imperialism and self-determination high, to all the oppressed people who struggle against imperialism and colonial subordination, to workers in capitalist nations who vigorously struggle to knock down capitalist oppression and monopoly, and to the working people of all nations in the world who struggle to defend self-determination.

Since the time when the working class and the working people throughout the world began to commemorate May Day as the day on which to demonstrate their international solidarity and militant power in the struggle to sever capitalist chains and promote the creation of a new world, the working and revolutionary peoples have persistently waged the sacred struggle to oppose exploitation and oppression and to achieve the great cause of liberating the human race.

On the path of arduous struggle to revolutionarily change the old and corrupt capitalist society and crush imperialism and colonial rule, the working class and people have shed much blood and have experienced painful failures from time to time. But by holding high the red banner of revolution, they tenaciously fought on to win great victories.

Socialism, for which the masses of people--led by the working class--wished so earnestly while attacking the imperialist bastion, has developed to attain the world-wide scale we see today. Everywhere on the earth, the great and powerful revolutionary force of the working class and their vanguard troops have formed. The anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our time, that is, the newly-emerging forces, have entered the arena of history to strongly press forward the movement of the human race.

Truly, the international revolutionary forces have never been more expanded and strengthened.

The working class and people of Korea have held up high the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader and have vigorously marched forward under the revolutionary banner of chuche ideology, along a glorious path which shines with their rewarding struggle and victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The chuche ideology is the guiding ideology of the Korean revolution and serves as the firm guide in the struggle of our people for socialist and communist construction." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Correspondents," Vol 2, p 137)

At an early time soon after he had entered the path of revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, a genius of revolution and a great ideological theoretician, developed a deep insight into the natural law which governs the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class and of the development of human history, and forged a great guiding ideology, the immortal chuche ideology, which would eventually lead the revolution and construction to victory. Thus, he provided the working class and people of our time with a powerful, ever-victorious weapon.

Our great leader brightly illuminated the future path of the modern era and of the revolution with the resplendent rays of his immortal chuche ideology and instilled in the working class and revolutionary people of the world a boundless fighting spirit and courage and vigorously encouraged their sacred struggle to defend their self-determination.

Our respected and beloved leader wisely guided our working class and people and led the two wars against Japanese and U.S. imperialism, respectively, to great victory, achieving the restoration of the fatherland and brilliantly defending national independence. Thus, he ushered in a new era in the national liberation struggle in colonies and a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly carried out the two difficult and complicated social revolutions and socialist construction from a firm chuche standpoint and caused our country, in which everything had been destroyed, to rise as a socialist power with self-determination,

self-reliance and self-defense. Thus, he made it possible for the exploited and oppressed people to burn down the old society and build a new society with a clear-cut outlook and a firm conviction.

Truly, since our working class and people deeply admired the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and followed the path charted by his immortal chuche ideology, they were able to have the ever-victorious chuche-type party, the KWP, rising on the permanent cornerstone of a glorious revolutionary tradition, and the revolutionary regime of workers and peasants which they had so long and deeply wished. They were also able to achieve brilliant victory in the struggle for self-determination, independence, and socialist construction, and to usher in an era of great national prosperity and development.

Thanks to the wise guidance of our great leader, and to his blessed guiding hand, our working class, which in the past had been subjected to every form of insult and disdain and which had been forced all kinds of misfortune and pains on, has now become a full-fledged working class of the revolution and masters of the nation and of society. Our people, who used to be oppressed and mistreated by others, have been able to free themselves forever from the status of imperialist colonial slaves and to become a most powerful and dignified people, brimming with revolutionary optimism and passion and pioneering with their own ability their destiny with self-determination and creativity.

Because Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader and is a brilliant revolutionary mind, has wisely guided our working class and people and has led the Korean revolution on the sole path of victory and glory, he enabled our people to brilliantly carry out the prescribed national duty for the revolution. Moreover, he has put forth constant efforts for the victory of world revolution.

The great chuche ideology is drawing increasingly greater sympathy and support from the various peoples of the world. International solidarity with our revolution is continuously growing and developing.

Today a great revolutionary shift is taking place in the world arena, and the international situation is developing more and more favorably for the revolutionary cause of the working class and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The present era is an era of self-determination. Today the people of many nations on the earth demand self-determination and struggle against every form of subordination." ("On the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers Party," Single-volume Publication, p 38)

Our era is an era in which the exploited and oppressed people who used to groan under imperialist and colonial oppression have emerged as new masters, dominating the world, struggling against every form of subordination, and pioneering their destiny through self-determination and creativity.

Not only have the socialist forces grown and been strengthened without precedent, but also hundreds of millions of other people who were oppressed and despised for centuries have achieved their national independence and embarked upon the path of self-determined development. The people of newly-emerging nations who have entered the arena of history amidst the blazing fires of the national liberation struggle hold high the banner of anti-imperialist self-determination and vigorously wage the struggle to consolidate their political independence and to achieve economic self-sufficiency, dealing increasingly serious blows to imperialism and colonialism.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class and workers in the capitalist nations against capitalist oppression and exploitation and for the rights to survival and to socialism has also grown larger and stronger.

The basic trend of our era which no power can check involves the demand of the world's peoples for self-determination, and many nations are vigorously following the path of self-determination.

The current situation that the war policy and destructive plotting and machinations of the imperialists and their lackeys are becoming more naked every day demands that all revolutionary forces, led by the working class, be strongly united to wage more vigorously their common struggle to defeat imperialism.

In achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause for human liberation, the most powerful weapon in the hands of the international working class and revolutionary peoples is unity.

The revolutionary peoples of the world led by the working class must firmly unite under the banner of anti-imperialist self-determination, crush the machinations of the imperialists and colonialists for aggression, plundering, and destruction throughout the world, and more resolutely fight for national independence, socialism, and communism.

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution. It is the noblest national and international duty imposed on the Korean working class and people to effectively carry out the Korean revolution.

The socialist force in the northern half of the republic is a decisive force for achieving the unification of the fatherland and for advancing the nationwide victory of the revolution.

Our working class and people must thoroughly arm themselves with the revolutionary thought of their great leader, chuche ideology, and must always and everywhere think and act in accordance with the ideological will of our leader. They must thoroughly display a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in the execution of the instructions of our leader in order to accelerate revolution and construction. By so doing, they must more firmly consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically, and militarily, and brilliantly carry out the independent unification of the fatherland and the inculcation of the entire society with chuche ideology.

Our working class and people must remain eternally loyal generation after generation on the sole path of revolution charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, further consolidate and develop our most excellent socialist system, achieve new innovations and leaps on every front of socialist construction to more thoroughly display the glory of chuche Korea and of Chollima Korea, thereby fully displaying the invincible power of the political and ideological unity and solidarity of our working class and people who are strongly united around their respected and beloved leader with one ideological will.

The greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task facing our working class and people is to unify the divided fatherland.

The question of our unification is essentially a question of regaining the territory and people lost to foreign imperialists and of establishing the national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Our working class and people must hold high the policy for the independent unification of the fatherland enunciated by our respected and beloved leader and must continue a vigorous struggle, and by so doing, must achieve the national unification, the greatest aspiration of the nation and advance as much as possible the day when they can build a paradise for our people in this beautiful land.

An important guarantee for providing an international environment favorable to our revolution and for advancing the victory of the world revolution lies in strengthening our unity and cooperation with those peoples of the world who defend self-determination.

As in the past, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people will hold high the revolutionary banners of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist self-determination, and actively support the just struggles of the people of socialist nations, of the people in newly-emerging nations, and of the progressive people throughout the world; they will unite with all the people in the world to defend self-determination, to tenaciously wage a struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and to advance the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution and of the victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, which is of worldwide historical significance.

The revolutionary cause of our people, who thoroughly support the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with their loyalty, firmly rally around our leader and vigorously march forward toward the bright future of socialism and communism, is invincible.

Long live May Day, the day to demonstrate the international solidarity of the working class of the whole world and their militant power!

10372

CSO: 4208

PROBLEM OF THE TRANSITION AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 May 77 p 2

[Article by Kang Tok-su: "The Classic Document Which Gave the Full Scientific Answer to the Problem of the Transition and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"]

[Text] It is 10 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented his immortal classic masterpiece "On the Problem of the Transition From Capitalism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

Based on the immortal chuche ideology the great leader set forth in this historic classic his original ideology and theory about the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby clearly lighting the path by which we can gloriously realize the historical cause of the working class.

The ideology and theory of the leader about the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat which is scientifically elucidated by starting from and basing itself in the great chuche ideology, form the theoretical foundation for the establishment of the correct line and policy for socialist and communist construction and are a mighty militant banner which insures the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause.

The problem of the transition from capitalism to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat is one of the basic problems which has fundamental significance in the struggle of the revolutionary cause of the working class and socialist and communist construction.

The working class and its party which have assumed sovereignty must have the correct theory about this problem to be able to properly establish their line and policy for socialist revolution and socialist construction to be able to stoutly defend their victorious revolution and to be able to successfully carry out to the finish the historical cause of the working class.

In this masterpiece the great leader gave first an overall explanation of the transition problem.

The question of where to draw the boundary line of the transition is a fundamental problem prerequisite to the explaining of the transition problem.

However, in the past the problem of the limits of the transition had not been explained and as a result this problem had been an important object of debate in the theoretical area.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song based himself on a profound analysis of practical experience in revolution and construction and on the historical conditions that the highly developed capitalist countries are few and that the underdeveloped countries which had in the past been colonies or semi-colonies form a large majority in the world to determine the limits of the transition at the realization of the classless society and the total victory of socialism, thereby giving a new scientific explanation of the problem.

The transition from capitalism to socialism is the period of struggle between socialism and capitalism and is the period when socialism gains total victory in this struggle.

In the transition, which is the period during which arises the revolutionary transformation from capitalism to socialism, the content of the revolutionary struggle is on the whole, the struggle between socialism and capitalism and the task of the transition is to insure the total victory of socialism in this struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"When we have progressed in socialist construction to completely win over the bourgeois class to our side, when we have eliminated the gap between the working class and the peasants and constructed a classless society, then we can say that the duties of the transition have been realized." ("On the Duties of Social Science," p 410)

In order for socialism to gain total victory in the struggle with capitalism, it must not only liquidate the capitalist class and its economic foundations and eliminate the small commodity economy which gives birth to capitalism but must also eliminate the class differences between the working class and the peasants.

The class differences between the working class and the peasants originate in the backwardness of rural ideology, technology and culture as compared to the city, and as long as this backwardness remains, the base on which external reactionary bourgeois poison and remnant internal hostile class elements can gain a foothold to carry on their activities cannot be totally liquidated.

The liquidation of the class differences between the working class and the peasants and the realization of the classless society mean that a solid victory has been achieved in the struggle against hostile elements, and that presupposes that the labor classization of the whole society has been realized and that the material and technological base of socialism has been firmly laid down.

In order to achieve the total victory of socialism, we must progress in socialist construction to win over the bourgeois class.

With the realization of the socialist remaking of the relations of production the bourgeois class is transformed into socialist workers.

However, this does not mean that they have become total supporters of socialism and this situation is unavoidably reflected in the class struggle of the transition.

For a certain period while we strengthen the country's material production base and until we raise the people's overall standard of living above that of the old bourgeois class, there will be some degree, large or small, of bourgeois agitation.

Under the conditions where this type of agitation exists, we cannot say that socialism has gained total victory in its struggle with capitalism.

Only when socialism has, along with strengthening the ideological revolution, furthered economic construction so as to raise the overall life of the people to a level above that of the bourgeois class, and the petit bourgeois class truly recognizes that socialism is good, only when they support the socialist system in their hearts, can we say that socialism has gained complete victory.

The original ideology of the great leader, which determines that the ultimate duty to be accomplished in the transition is the liquidation of the class differences of the working class and the peasants and the total winning over of the bourgeois class and that the transition is finished when this duty has been thoroughly carried out, illumines the clear path by which we may correctly follow the natural-law governed course of socialist and communist construction and thoroughly pursue the class struggle with capitalism to successfully solve the tasks of the transition.

Based on his scientific explanation of the true nature of the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song revealed that the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat do not coincide temporally and that even after the end of the transition the dictatorship of the proletariat exists much longer, as long as the revolutionary struggle of the working class continues.

The transition is the period of class confrontation and of the struggle to eliminate class differences under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot disappear simply because the transition is finished nor does the transition continue simply because the dictatorship of the proletariat remains.

The gaining of the total victory of socialism and the realization of a high level of communism is always a question of the natural-law governed process of a country's self-development.

Therefore, in a given country the transition ends with the construction of socialism and the realization of the classless society.

However, in a given country where the transition has ended, the dictatorship of the proletariat still carries out its function and role under conditions of continuing revolution and construction.

Indeed the great leader Comrad Kim Il-song's presentation of the ideology and theory which holds the limits of the transition to be the classless society and which says that the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat do not correspond temporally and that the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue even after the end of the transition is a historical contribution which gives a clear explanation of the natural-law governed course of communist construction and has further developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class about the transition.

In this masterpiece the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also gave an overall scientific explanation of the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a weapon of class struggle and a weapon of socialist and communist construction.

The working class must firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is a powerful weapon for class struggle and socialist and communist construction and strengthen it in all ways in order to suppress the opposition of all kinds of internal and external class enemies and stoutly defend the gains of the revolution as well as to successfully construct socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"There is no need to expand on the fact that the dictatorship of the proletariat must exist throughout the period of the transition, and it must without fail continue even after the transition is finished until a high level of sommunism is reached." ("On the Duties of Social Science," p 411)

Even after it has liquidated the exploiting classes and set up the socialist system, in order to gain the total victory of socialism, the working class must strengthen its dictatorship over class enemies, thoroughly carry out an ideological revolution and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction to solidify the material and technological base of socialism.

In the transition, which is the period of the fierce, decisive class struggle between capitalism and socialism, it goes without saying that the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened in all areas and the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue without fail after the transition is finished, until a high level of communism is achieved.

That is because even after socialism has gained total victory, productivity has not developed enough to be able to distribute according to demand, and because people still carry in their minds vestiges of outmoded ideas and a gap remains between mental and physical labor.

Even though the transition may be finished, in order to enter a high level of communism, the struggle to revolutionize all the workers and the struggle to make all the members of society into intelligentsia must continue while solidifying the successes of working classization, and we must develop productivity to the level where we can realize the communist principle of working according to ability and receiving distribution according to need.

This tells us that in order to conclusively liquidate the vestiges of exploiting society and occupy the two fortresses which must be occupied without fail on the road to communism, the ideological fortress and the material fortress, we must continue to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat as the weapon of class struggle and the weapon of socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scientifically analyzed the objective conditions of the development of revolutionary movements in our era and their inevitable consequences and has taught that the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue even after communism has been realized in a particular country or region.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Under conditions where the world revolution has not yet been completed and capitalism and imperialism still remain, even though communism may have been realized in a particular country or region, such a society cannot escape the resistance of internal enemies who collaborate with external enemies." ("On the Duties of Social Science," p 412)

There is always a close relationship between the internal and the external in the class struggle between socialism and capitalism.

As the great leader has taught, even though communism may have been realized in a particular country or region, until communism has been realized on a worldwide scale, such countries cannot escape the dangers of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration.

Also, as long as imperialism exists we cannot escape the resistance of internal enemies who collaborate with external imperialist enemies. The struggle against this kind of internal enemy is an important link in the struggle to protect the gains of socialism and communism from the incursions of imperialists.

This means that under conditions where imperialism continues to exist and the historical cause of the working class has not yet gained its ultimate victory on a worldwide scale the state cannot wither away and that the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue to carry out its functions.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is needed not only throughout the whole transition, but also throughout the whole process of socialist and communist construction and even after a high level of communism is reached, as long as imperialism exists; the original ideology of the great leader, which says

that the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue to strengthen its functions, is a powerful weapon to stoutly defend the class viewpoint and revolutionary principles of the working class and to make it possible to achieve the ultimate victory of the historical cause of the working class.

In this masterpiece, the great leader also gave a new scientific explanation of the class struggle problem under socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"...in the socialist society, there is the class struggle format which institutes the dictatorship over external and internal enemies along with the basic format of class struggle which revolutionizes and remakes the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia by the method of cooperation toward the goal of unity and solidarity." ("On the Duties of Social Science," p 414)

The illumination of the questions of what the object of class struggle is and by what method, format and content it is to be carried out under socialism is an important and fundamental question presented by the revolutionary practice of our era.

The class struggle continues throughout the whole transition but its basic format changes in the periods before and after the establishment of socialist institutions.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-economic foundations which gave birth to all sorts of class confrontation are forever liquidated and a realistic foundation is erected which is capable of joining the workers under one goal and interest. In the socialist society where all types of exploiting classes and systems have been liquidated, the solidarity and cooperation of the working class, the cooperative farmers and the working intelligentsia form the basis of social relations.

If, at the time of the socialist revolution, the struggle to completely liquidate the exploiters as a class has stood in the forefront, then after the establishment of the socialist system the class struggle, which comes forth as an internal problem of the socialist workers to reflect socialist social relations, and the ideological struggle to indoctrinate and remake people step in the forefront.

This is the basic reason why in the socialist society there is the basic class struggle format to eradicate the obsolete ideas remaining among the workers and to revolutionize and remake all the workers, alongside the class struggle to suppress hostile elements.

As the great leader showed in his masterpiece, the class struggle under socialism is a struggle which is waged by the method of cooperation and with the goal of unity and solidarity. It is the question of remaking the workers themselves, who go forward hand in hand all the way to realize the common ideal, and a task which presents itself in order to indoctrinate and remake all the workers and lead them on to the communist society.

Therefore, this kind of struggle cannot be carried on by violent methods like those used when liquidating a hostile class as a class; it must be a struggle to remake the people's ideology and further strengthen their solidarity through the methods of persuasion and indoctrination, all the way.

By setting forth a new ideology about the basic format, content and method of the class struggle under socialism, the great leader has illumined a new way which enables us to correctly carry out the class struggle and has presented the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the weapon of class struggle, with a new historical duty.

Indeed the great leaders masterpiece "On the Problem of the Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" is an immortal classic document which has newly and comprehensively synthesized the ideas and theories about the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat, which are the most important problems of the revolutionary theory of the working class, and is a great programmatic document which reveals the ideological-theoretical and methodological foundations which we must firmly maintain in developing the revolutionary theory of the working class.

Our practical revolutionary experience and the glorious successes we have achieved in revolution and construction speak eloquently of the correctness and invincible vitality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's masterpiece which has illumed the full range of theory about the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We shall carry on even more with the sacred revolutionary cause of realizing socialism and communism by thoroughly studying and learning the great leader's ideology and theory on the transition and the dictatorship of the proletariat and making them our own firm conviction.

9137

CSO: 4208

AFP: DPRK DISCOMFITED BY TENG RETURN

Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT 1 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (AFP)--North Korea finds itself in an awkward and uncomfortable position with China, following the reinstatement of Teng Hsiao-ping in Peking, the South Korean NAEWOE NEWS AGENCY reported today.

It pointed out that North Korea has been harshly attacking Teng until last October, labeling him as a leading capitalist roader impeding the Chinese revolution.

The South Korean news agency specializing on North Korean affairs said that when the gang of four radicals were arrested, North Korea's dissatisfaction with Peking was apparent.

It also wondered whether Pyongyang was now sidling up to Moscow closer than to Peking.

To back this up, it pointed out that the North Korean Workers Party organ, NODONG SINMUN, editorially stressed Pyongyang's strong ties with the Soviet Union on the occasion of their mutual defense pact anniversary last month. But on the similar pact anniversary with China 5 days later, North Korean mass media completely ignored the event.

CSO: 4220

KCNA SUMMARIZES RPR ARTICLE ON NATURE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 28 Jul 77 OW

[Report on 27 July HYONGMYONG CHONSON article: "On the Aggressive Nature of American Imperialism"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, on 27 July carried a leading article headlined "On the Aggressive Nature of American Imperialism" on the closing day of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" on 28 July.

The article said in its preface:

American imperialism, which has subsisted on aggression and fattened on plunder, is now making a pilgrimage in South Korea and all parts of the world, playing a variation of peace and singing a hymn of human rights.

This rare scene which attracts the attention of the world people does not mean that the U.S. imperialists have been reborn into an apostle of peace.

U.S. imperialist is invariably pursuing the policies of aggression and war on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

In South Korea a noisy war dance is being performed to the tune of American-style peace, the reinforcement of combat power is being accelerated behind the smokescreen of U.S. troops pullout and the murderous regime of "yusin" fascism is enshrouded in the confetti of human rights diplomacy.

The United States is drawing double curved lines of antinomy on a worldwide scale whereby it contains the revolutionary forces with a conciliatory smile, plunders the resources of the Third World with a handshake of cooperation and gets rid of the rivals under the signboard of alliance.

The United States still refuses to throw away the dagger hidden in its bosom and give up the dream of plunder. The aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed at all and will not change.

U.S. imperialism is the general headquarters of aggression and war and the international king of exploitation and plunder.

In its first part, the article exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism occupying South Korea. The article said:

The ulterior intention of U.S. imperialism occupying South Korea is to turn that part of Korea into its permanent overseas territory in the Far East.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero and sun of chuche, taught:

"Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued a policy of military aggression and colonial enslavement. As a result, South Korea has been completely turned into a colony, a military base of the U.S. imperialists."

The U.S. imperialists' policy toward South Korea has consistently been to keep it as a colony and military base.

The imperialist aggressive and predatory nature of the United States is plotted on this strategic coordinates of it [as received].

U.S. imperialism disguises its true colour with the mask of "protector" and "helper" of South Korea.

Has the United States really taken off the aggressive uniform and turned into peaceable imperialism and humanitarian imperialism?

No! The United States remains an aggressor as ever.

Hidden behind the melody of protection played by the United States are the colonial chains and behind the signboard of aid advertised by it is a dagger of pillage. The U.S. protection is a reversed version of aggressive strategy and its aid is a reversed version of the predatory policy.

The article continued: The United States places South Korea as ever in the kernel point [as received] in its Asian strategy.

The aggressive stratagem of U.S. imperialism on the Korean peninsula is to keep South Korea as a permanent colony and use it as a military stronghold for containing socialist countries. Herein lies the basis of the U.S. imperialists' consistent policy of aggression toward Korea for keeping hold on South Korea as a colony and military base.

For this strategic purpose, the U.S. combines direct military occupation with indirect puppet rule in South Korea and applies a peculiar ruling method incorporating all the viciousness and craftiness of colonialism, old and new.

There is the title of the state, but no sovereignty; there is regime, but no administrative power; there is the ROK Army, but no prerogative of supreme command; and there is a president but no real power in colonial South Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the actual ruler having to itself all the powers of South Korea; and the Republic of Korea is a puppet regime which exists only in name. The countenance of the White House is instantly reflected on the political weather chart of Chongwadae and the instructions of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea are made public as the policy line of the president.

The U.S. economic aid has reduced the South Korean economy to a deformed dependent economy and the ideological and cultural infiltration of the United States is sinking South Korean society into the muddy stream of Yankeenization [as received], the article noted, and went on:

The keystone of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward South Korea is the policy of turning it into a military base.

The colonization and militarization policy of the United States assumes a more crafty nature as the crisis at home and abroad grows acute and the power balance turns unfavourable to it.

The proposed withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, which has become of late the focal point of public discourse, cannot be an exception.

If the U.S. troops present in South Korea were withdrawn, though rather belated, it would be a logical conclusion and welcome.

But, contrary to the commitments of U.S. President Carter, some political forces and military quarters of the United States declare that the U.S. ground force in South Korea will be withdrawn phase by phase but the naval and air forces and support units will remain there.

There is a far cry to the immediate withdrawal and the total withdrawal and means that, even after the scheduled troops pullout, combat flying corps of the U.S. Air Force would fly in the air, task force fleets of the U.S. Navy would sail in the sea and U.S. support units, including intelligence, communications and logistics, would strut about on the land of South Korea.

What they do these days indicates that they intend to ship more into South Korea than to withdraw.

The United States is now pressing ahead with the reinforcement of combat power behind the scene, while crying for withdrawal outwardly.

The United States has already thrown \$1.8 billion into the five-year modernization program of the ROK Army and plans to supply military equipment and war industry installations worth thousands of millions of dollars in the second program.

In fiscal 1978 alone, the United States has additionally allocated \$270 million in war reserve stockpiles and endorsed additional weapon sale to the tune of \$100 million for the Pak regime, plus the military assistance fund, scaled at \$280 million, which is equal to that of the previous year.

The United States is forcing upon militarist Japan a share of burden in the aid to South Korea and a military role on the Korean peninsula and is making the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system a fait accompli.

The United States claims that the reinforcement of combat power is inevitable to maintain the equilibrium of forces on the Korean peninsula and prepare against the threat of southward aggression.

The threat of southward invasion is a pure fiction like a mirage and a trite pretext for preparing a war.

Behind the proposed troops withdrawal the United States is, in fact, pursuing a superiority in strength, not the equilibrium of forces, and building up the attacking force, not deterrents.

All the movements of the United States surrounding the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea prove that its policy of aggression on Korea is becoming more intellectualized.

The invariable aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism finds vivid manifestation also in its instigation of the puppets in South Korea to put fresh muscles into the military fascist dictatorship, remarked the article, and went on:

The military fascist dictatorship in South Korea is a typical model of the fascist rule of the imperialists over a colony.

Fascism and aggression are inseparable twins. There is fascism where there is aggression, and there is the obliteration of human rights where there is fascist rampage.

In strengthening the fascist rule in South Korea, U.S. imperialism seeks to crush the resisting elements standing in the way of the execution of its policy of aggression and thus get rid of the crisis of their colonial domination which has reached the culminating point, and accelerate the war preparations at faster pace.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance declared that the United States would not hesitate to stop aid to foreign governments suppressing human rights. But, the pledge yesterday is denied by the action today.

The United States gives a special favour to South Korea, turning a blind eye to the state of human rights there, under the pretext of peculiarity distinguishing it from other countries. It is encouraging the fascist repressive policy of the Pak regime, increasing military aid to South Korea which is charged with a most acute human rights problem in the world.

There are the people, but no civil rights in South Korea now. Only murderous evil laws and prisons have cropped up like so many toadstools in the land where the human rights are strangulated and only the military and police personnel and intelligence agents are roistering and swaggering. If one demands democratic civil rights, he is arrested without warrant, and if one calls for peaceful reunification, he is taken to prison and gallows.

The United States, peddling a diplomacy of human rights and morality, is patronizing the Pak Chong-hui fascist group notorious for human rights violation. Herein lies its double-faced nature.

The contradictory act of U.S. imperialism which talks about the human rights problem when it is needed for the policy of aggression and ignores it when it is unfavourable, is obviously an open defence and encouragement to the yusin fascist dictatorship of the Pak Chong-hui group.

Pointing out that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism is brought into a bolder relief in the "two Koreas" plot, the article said:

U.S. imperialism is the very one responsible for national division and a snag in the way of independent reunification.

Fixing division is an inevitable product of the U.S. policy of aggression. The United States makes the "two Koreas" plot the main point of its Korean peninsula policy in accordance with the American doctrine of divide and rule.

Contradictory to its splittist policy, the United States never fails to talk about the reunification of our country and the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

If it is truly interested in the question of our country's reunification, it should create a climate of reunification in Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of our nation, but it acts to the contrary.

The United States supports in words reunification and North-South dialogue, but in actions encourages the Pak Chong-hui group to division and anti-communist confrontation.

The United States has not implemented even the resolution of the UN General Assembly, whose content is the disbandment of the UN Command, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and replacement of the ceasefire agreement with a peace agreement.

Worse still, it makes no scruple of resorting to an international plot to realize the simultaneous entry into the United Nations of "two Koreas" and the cross recognition of the North and South in an attempt to internationalize a permanent division.

The double-dealing actions of the United States, which talks about reunification while acting for division, reveal the true colour of the aggressor and splittist.

The article stressed: The United States does not today and will not tomorrow either want the reunification of our country. As long as U.S. imperialism stays in this land, the sufferings of our compatriots cannot be obviated, nor can the desire of the nation for reunification be achieved.

War, fascism and division are all the excrements of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression.

U.S. imperialism is aggression and war incarnate, the back-stage manipulator of fascism and the very one who caused national split.

In its second part, the article, with a sweeping anatomy, exposed that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism in seeking world supremacy remains unchanged.

The article said: It is the consistent coordinates of action of U.S. imperialism to pursue aggression and war, exploitation and plunder on a worldwide scale.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the lodestar of human emancipation and genius of revolution, taught:

"The U.S. authorities are resorting to the double-faced tactics. On the one hand, they employ the tactics of putting up the signboard of 'peace' to fool people while, on the other, working craftily to expand military bases and step up war preparations."

The double-faced tactics is the basic stratagem supporting the world strategy of U.S. imperialism and the main characteristics running through the diplomatic policy of the United States of America.

U.S. imperialism throws a smile of peace and makes sheep's eyes of reconciliation everywhere in the world. Washington's floral signboards of peace strategy and human rights diplomacy and New York's high-blown advertisements of East-West rapprochement and North-South cooperation are so pompous that they cause giddiness.

A fang of aggression is hidden behind the smile of peace thrown by U.S. imperialism and a tentacle of plunder behind its cry about cooperation.

The basic method of the American world strategy is to advocate peace outwardly and step up war preparations behind the scene.

The article pointed out: The point is that U.S. imperialism is disturbing peace while clamouring that it defends peace and is seeking a war while pronouncing that it opposes a war.

Amid the ever-louder cry about a quest for peace and preservation of it, the U.S. defence budget has long surpassed the \$100 billion mark. The munitions industry, whose reduction was announced, is expanding and overseas bases whose dismantling was proclaimed are being reinforced.

The double-dealing tactics of U.S. imperialism in military strategy has given rise to such crafty war method as a war by proxy and a contract war. This old tactics of the Yankee warmongers, making others shed blood and snatching the booties themselves, was stripped bare in the two world wars and a number of local wars including the Middle East wars.

Everywhere in the world U.S. imperialism now tries to pit other countries against each other and fish in troubled waters and attaches strategic importance to the three regions--Western Europe, Northeast Asia and the Middle East. These three strategic directions are evidently set against the socialist countries.

U.S. imperialism makes the socialist countries the main target of its war policy.

Behind the facade of East-West rapprochement and detente, the offensive posture of U.S. imperialism against the forces of socialism is becoming all the more pronounced with each passing day.

The strategic arms limitation advertised so loudly by the U.S. imperialists is a trick to secure strategic predominance and their human rights diplomacy is, in the final analysis, a political swindle designed to disunite some socialist countries.

However hard the United States may try to veil with a silk cloth of peace, it can never conceal the class basis and reactionary nature of its war policy intended to contain the international revolutionary forces and save the old capitalist economic order.

Pointing out that U.S. imperialism is now directing the spearhead of its aggression to the Third World, the article said:

The United States is turning its covetous eyes especially to Africa, which is blessed with inexhaustible natural resources and limitless potentials.

In its aggression on the Third World, U.S. imperialism combines the splittist and estrangement manoeuvres with the offensive of grace, taking the aggressive honey-and-whip doctrine of colonialism as a favourite maxim.

Everywhere on the three continents--the Middle East area and western Sahara, Angola and the Congo plains, Southeast Asia and Pakistan--the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is sowing the seeds of discord, giving rise to disputes and fostering split. It is nobody's secret that if a conflict breaks out, whether in the Mediterranean or the Indian Ocean, the U.S. Marine Corps and aircraft carriers are immediately rushed and a whole pack of special agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are secretly dispatched for clandestine activities.

The United States squeezed colossal super-profits by abusing its monopoly of food and weapons. Yet it poses as a benefactor bestowing favours on the Third World.

But with no beautiful label can it conceal the stark fact that the U.S. honey jar contains poison.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive desire knows no bounds.

Exposing that the United States is running about to penetrate into the developed capitalist states by disguising itself as a friend of the Western allies and subordinate them, the article said:

Bumping into a greater resistance, as it penetrates deeper into the Third World, the United States is coming out with a doctrine of three-nation engines and scheming to form a counterrevolutionary allies of international monopolies [as received].

This means that the economy of the capitalist world should be pulled by three engines--together with West Germany and Japan, as it can no longer be pulled by [the] U.S. engine single-handed.

This sinister scheme of the United States is a reactionary plan to form a Holy American Alliance for preventing the total bankruptcy of modern capitalism, just as the reactionary forces of whole Europe formed the Holy Alliance to preserve the medieval dark society.

The United States resorts to the extremely cunning method of administering a dose of medicine after giving a disease in order to rally the Western allies in the Holy Alliance of modern version.

The United States adopts the strategy of occupying an exclusive position in the capitalist world in the fields of food, weapons, petroleum and atomic energy and, with it as a lever, subjugating to itself the developed capitalist states such as Japan and West Germany, pretending to help them.

It uses the multinational corporations, a form of international monopoly, as an important tool of economic infiltration. The multinational corporations under the U.S. control have appeared on the scene as a monster of the 20th century seizing the economic arteries and realizing political fusion by penetrating into the capitalist industrial states under disguise.

Quite contrary to the deceptive slogan of respect for the allies and consultation and cooperation with them, the United States pursues the policy of weakening the competitive capacity of Western industrial states and using them, and the policy of making them draw the wagon by putting them to the yoke.

With no cunning double-dealing tactics can U.S. imperialism cover its true colour.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression and war, the police of the world and the biggest international exploiter, stressed the article.

In its third part, the article exposed the seamy side of the double-faced peace strategy of U.S. imperialism. The article said:

Today the United States has decked gorgeous ceremony halls of peace strategy in South Korea and the world and is singing the lyrical songs of peace, aid and cooperation, not the military songs of aggression and war.

But this does not mean that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has changed.

Then why is the United States throwing a smile of peace strategy now?

The United States clings to the double-faced peace strategy not because of its mightiness but, on the contrary, of its weakness.

U.S. imperialism is now undergoing the most acute pains ever since it came into being.

The article pointed out that this crisis is manifested in the total bankruptcy of the policy of strength for world supremacy and economic catastrophe.

Saying that the crisis proving the weakness of U.S. imperialism finds manifestation particularly in the economic crisis, the article went on:

The basic factor of the crisis into which the whole economy of the United States has been driven lies, above all, in the policy of its aggression for world supremacy and the suicidal arms race and militarization of economy attending it.

The lopsided expansion of war industry has considerably weakened the international competitive capacity of the U.S. economy, depriving it of its old dominant position in the capitalist world. The U.S. economic hegemony is crumbling in the fierce trade war and currency war among the capitalist industrial states including Japan and West Germany.

At present the United States finds it beyond its power to dominate the world singlehanded and also finds it difficult to gain superiority in military power due to its economic depression, the article said, and continued:

This makes the United States employ the double-dealing tactics to gain time and prepare for a new war on the one hand and to split and disorganise other countries on the other.

The double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists is, so to speak, the habitual method of dangling mutton to sell dog meat. In other words, it is like putting up the signboard of pork to sell the flesh of dog and, if this fails, putting up the signboard of beef.

The aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the least. If there is any change, it is not the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism but its tactics for world domination.

The aggression and plunder are the basic way of existence, means of existence and property of imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great master of thought and theory, has taught: "The imperialists... make aggression and war their regular business, their basic means of existence."

Imperialism is a system of aggression and war and a system of unlimited exploitation and plunder.

Accordingly, as one cannot talk about imperialism apart from exploitation and plunder, so he cannot think of imperialism which knows no aggression and war. If there is an imperialism without aggression and plunder, it will no longer be imperialistic.

The article continued:

All these arguments about imperialism are scientific and realistic. Is it not a truth that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism cannot change?

Those who deny this truth of history are only the imperialists and their servants.

Noting that, in particular, the aggressive history of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of modern imperialism, is a history of bloodshed and a history of blood-sucking filled with most vicious crime of the crimes recorded in human history, the article went on to say:

On the globe, not a day has passed without the flames of war being kindled by the U.S. imperialists and not an hour has passed without guiltless people shedding blood.

U.S. imperialism is the truculent international gendarme and the ringleader of aggression and war.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism can and will not change. U.S. imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder mankind till its death.

In the last part the article said:

As long as there exists U.S. imperialism, our nation and mankind cannot live in peace even a single day.

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for U.S. imperialists to stay on in South Korea. The U.S. troops occupying South Korea must withdraw from there immediately and totally.

The imperialists will not give up their aggressive ambition of their own accord nor will they retreat submissively from their position of aggression. To harbour an illusion about imperialism means slavish submission, self-deception and death.

At present the anti-U.S. struggle is a supreme task devolved upon mankind and its common duty. The peoples of all countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and resolutely take the anti-U.S. joint action, pooling their strength. The decline and fall of U.S. imperialism is an inexorable law and inevitability of history.

Neither the White House nor the Pentagon has strength or magical prescription to save the American empire from this road to the grave.

In conclusion the article stressed: The Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the South Korean people who are advancing, holding high the revolutionary banner of ever-victorious great chuche, will clear our fatherland of the U.S. forces of aggression and achieve the national historic cause of independent and peaceful reunification without fail by more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

CSO: 4220

CHONG CHUN-KI ADDRESSES PYONGYANG ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1118 GMT 31 Jul 77 OW

[Text of address by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and deputy premier of the Administration Council, at 31 July memorial meeting to mark the 45th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today we observe the 45th anniversary of the death of Mother Kang Pan-sok, an ardent revolutionary fighter and prominent leader of the movement for the liberation of Korean women.

On this occasion, all people of our country recall with deep reverence the brilliant revolutionary life and immortal achievements of Mother Kang Pan-sok, who singleheartedly devoted her all to the sacred causes of the restoration of the fatherland and that of the liberation of women.

Mother Kang Pan-sok was born in Chilgol, Ha-ri, Yongsan-myon, Taedong-kun, South Pyongan Province on 21 April 1892.

Mother Kang Pan-sok grew up under the care and guidance of her father--Mr Kang Tong, a patriotic and revolutionary educator--and her eldest brother--Mr Kang Chin-sop, a devoted anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter--during the time of national ordeal when the Japanese imperialist aggressors deprived our people of their country and our people were filled with rancor for the aggressors.

Beginning in her early childhood, Mother Kang Pan-sok possessed the same fiery anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, noble and indomitable personality. She carved out her career while braving the storms and turmoil of life and endured all kinds of sufferings which people without a nation were forced to undergo.

After marrying the unyielding revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik, Mother Kang Pan-sok further strengthened her unflinching revolutionary spirit under the revolutionary influence of her husband and began taking the road of practical struggle for revolution.

Despite constant persecution by the Japanese imperialists and in the face of many dangerous moments, she maintained her firm belief that someday the fatherland would gain its independence without fail, followed Mr Kim Hyong-chik on the painful road of revolutionary struggle, and did her best to help her husband carry out revolutionary activities, enduring all kinds of hardships.

Traversing the difficult road of revolution, Mother Kang Pan-sok not only assisted her husband in carrying out revolutionary activities but also worked hard to bring up Comrade Kim Il-song to become a great leader of the revolution.

Ablaze with the ardent desire to save her compatriots groaning under the suppression of the aggressors on this land, she threw herself into practical revolutionary activities and devoted her all to the restoration of the fatherland and women's social liberation.

Indeed, her course of struggle covered the areas of Mangyongdae, Pongha-ri, Chunggang, Imgang, Paltogu, Kusong and Ando and was a course of glory adorned with the untiring, energetic struggles which she waged in a noble spirit for the cause of the fatherland and people and for the liberation of women.

Maintaining unbounded loyalty to the cause of revolution and a firm belief in the victory of revolution, Mother Kang Pan-sok continued her struggles with an indomitable spirit, overcoming trying ordeals. To our sorrow, however, she passed away on 31 July 1932 at the age of 40 and therefore did not see the restoration of our fatherland.

Although Kang Pan-sok lived a short life, her noble career, which shines as an example of undying achievements of struggle and profound revolutionary spirit, will remain forever in the hearts of our people.

Comrades, the life of Mother Kang Pan-sok, an indefatigable communist revolutionary fighter and prominent leader of the Korean women's movement, represents a career filled with immortal achievements shining in the history of struggle for our national liberation and in the annals of the communist women's movement in our country.

With a noble determination to share life and death, weal and woe with Mr Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, on the road of the revolution, she did her best to help him in his revolutionary work under the most difficult circumstances.

Believing that the revolutionary activities of Mr Kim Hyong-chik directly represented the way for national salvation, Mother Kang Pan-sok managed to take care of her poor family of 12 by doing all kinds of household chores in the place of her busy husband and by serving her father-in-law as the wife of his eldest son. She also made her best efforts to maintain a friendly and revolutionary atmosphere in the family.

With great pride and singlehearted devotion as the wife of a revolutionary, Mother Kang Pan-sok worked hard to protect Mr Kim Hyong-chik, whose personal safety and revolutionary activities were linked to the future and destiny of the nation, from the enemy's persecution and malicious plots while taking care of her husband's comrades-in-arms.

She made unstinted efforts to support the revolutionary activities of her husband and his comrades-in-arms who were fighting for the restoration of the fatherland.

When her husband and his comrades-in-arms were holding a secret meeting, she voluntarily stood guard. At times, she successfully carried out difficult and dangerous secret liaison missions. When Mr Kim Hyong-chik was imprisoned, she took over his tasks and personally carried them out.

As an outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement and a great pioneer representing the shift of our country's revolutionary activities from a nationalist to a communist movement, Mr Kim Hyong-chik made unforgettable achievements in the history of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. Those achievements, however, would have been impossible without the wholehearted devotion of Mother Kang Pan-sok, who gave her best efforts to support her husband's revolutionary activities.

Mother Kang Pan-sok is the great mother of Korea who brought up the sun of Korea and supported the revolutionary cause of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our people.

Thanks to the noble teachings and great love of Mother Kang Pan-sok, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed into an unparalleled patriot and great revolutionary--equipped with fiery patriotism, high revolutionary spirit, unrivaled wisdom and noble communist virtue.

Mother Kang Pan-sok did all she could to bring up her son, the respected and beloved leader, into the sagacious leader and great savior of our nation who would achieve the restoration of the fatherland and build a paradise for the people of this land.

She constantly endeavored to instill into the young heart of our leader great fiery patriotism and indefatigable revolutionary spirit and to infuse him with bitter hatred of the cursed Japanese imperialism and with national pride.

Finding great happiness and significance in life by bringing up her son as a great revolutionary who would fight for the cause of the nation and the people, she did sewing and washing for others to earn her son's school fees and did all she could to help her son receive an education.

Indeed, Mother Kang Pan-sok's love of her son was infinitely noble and profound because it stemmed from the aspiration for the bright future of our fatherland. It was also identical to the warm love of our entire nation.

Amid the deep and noble love and profound care of his mother, the respected and beloved leader grew up to be the great leader of the revolution who would hew out the road ahead of the country and the nation and who would take the sacred road for the restoration of the fatherland.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song started his revolutionary activities, his mother, disregarding her own hardship and danger, helped the great leader in his revolutionary work in every way.

Kang Pan-sok made vigorous efforts to arm the people with progressive ideology, consolidate organizations of the revolutionary ranks and rally the broad masses around them under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

Mother Kang Pan-sok took up and successfully carried out all difficult and important revolutionary tasks, including delivery of secret documents, distribution of publications and [word indistinct] of arms.

Despite her suffering from ailments and poverty, she always welcomed her son's comrades-in-arms when they stayed at her house on numerous occasions, and took care of them as if they were all her real sons. Even in the dead of night, she gladly prepared meals for them and dried their shoes and clothes. She even used her hard-earned savings for their traveling expenses.

She firmly believed that the road to revolution started by the respected and beloved leader which called on the Korean people to take up arms and smash the Japanese imperialists with their own efforts was the only way that would lead to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people. With this conviction, despite her daily worsening health, she did her utmost to help her son carrying out preparations for armed struggle.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik first gave his son two pistols. However, the number of pistols soon increased to tens and then hundreds. Thus, in the thick forest of the historic site of Ando the great leader eventually organized the anti-Japanese popular guerrilla unit, the first revolutionary armed organization of our people. It was Mother Kang Pan-sok who was the happiest at the creation of the unit.

In the summer of 1932, the great leader embarked on a long journey of military expedition; and Mother Kang Pan-sok sent her son off. Today the hearts of our people are filled with warm excitement when they imagine this sublime and impressive moment.

Before departing for southern Manchuria to lead his just-organized armed unit, the great leader dropped in at his old house for a short visit with 1 mal [about 4 gallons] of millet, since he had heard that his mother's health was failing and she was in critical condition. Mother Kang Pan-sok asked her son not to worry about her health, saying that she would recover only when she heard that he was doing well in his revolutionary activities.

She did not place great importance on her own life but on her son's revolutionary tasks, and gave her own scarf to her son for his use in the long trip to protect his feet from frostbite. Aided by this noble solicitude and profound love of his mother, the great leader made a long and rough journey, braving all types of inclement weather. In the end, he accomplished the cause of national restoration.

Indeed, thanks to the presence of Kang Pan-sok, a great Korean mother, our people were fortunate enough to have a great revolutionary leader for the first time in their centuries-long history. Because of the selfless struggle and high degree of intelligence of Mother Kang Pan-sok, who supported the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary activities with her heart and soul, our people regained the lost country under the wise leadership of the leader and achieved the prosperity which we see today.

Mother Kang Pan-sok, an ardent woman and revolutionary fighter, was a prominent leader of the Korean women's movement. She began the communist women's movement in our country by brilliantly embodying the immortal *chuche* idea of the respected and beloved leader in the movement to liberate women.

At the time when Mother Kang Pan-sok embarked on the road of the women's movement, our women, subjected to the heinous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and groaning under the yoke of rotten feudalism, were suffering from double or triple oppression and exploitation, and they were subjected to all kinds of maltreatment and humiliation.

The question of socially liberating women in the true sense of the word was very urgent and important at that time, but this question had not yet been tackled by anyone.

It was not until Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, stood in the van of the revolution and founded a *chuche*-oriented idea of women's liberation that the revolutionary road to liberate women opened in our country; and the Korean women's movement had its genuine beginning when Mother Kang Pan-sok started the women's movement, upholding the great leader's idea of women's emancipation.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, has taught: "The true liberation of women is possible only when a society with the masses of the people as masters of the country is built after regaining the lost country. To put it another way, if you are to achieve a true social and political liberation of women, you must drive the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of our country and win national freedom and independence."

Guided and helped by the great leader, Mother Kang Pan-sok, an ardent communist revolutionary fighter, formed an Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first communist women's revolutionary organization in our country, on 26 December 1926, to translate into practice the unique idea and policy of the women's question expounded by the respected and beloved leader. She became its chairman in accordance with the unanimous will of the members of the women's association.

The formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association thanks to the energetic activities of Mother Kang Pan-sok was a historic event which opened a new road in the development of the movement for the liberation of women and the sociopolitical life of the women in our country.

The Anti-Japanese Women's Association formed by Mother Kang Pan-sok was a revolutionary women's organization of a new type which struck its roots deep among the broad masses of working women against Japanese imperialism. It was a revolutionary women's organization of the chuche type which was guided by the respected and beloved leader's idea of the liberation of the women and which struggled for materialization of the idea.

Mother Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, energetically struggled for the freedom and emancipation of women, taking the Anti-Japanese Women's Association as a weapon of struggle.

From her early childhood, she had boundlessly hated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and exploiters and had sharply reacted against outmoded, rotten feudalistic elements. Mother Kang Pan-sok devoted herself to leading the Korean women into the struggle to regain the lost country and to free them from the yoke of imperialism and feudal enslavement.

Mother Kang Pan-sok often said: "Women should also bravely fight for national independence, just as men do. When men fight against the enemies of the revolution carrying guns, women should help the men to defeat the enemies."

Having braved strong winds, heavy rains and snows and rough roads, Kang Pan-sok, who was devoted to waging a struggle with only national restoration and women's emancipation in mind, politically enlightened the Korean women in any locality within her reach, educated them in anti-Japanese and patriotic ideas and moved them to take part in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

She imbued members of the women's association with the great leader's revolutionary idea that only by crushing Japanese imperialism would it be possible to regain the lost country and women's freedom and rights. She conducted night school classes to teach the national language, and to enlighten and guide women.

Under the guidance of Mother Kang Pan-sok, regular lecture meetings and discussions on political and ideological matters were held by the women's association. As a result, the women, who had remained illiterate and submissive, gradually opened their eyes to the national and class struggle; and a large number of women felt a genuine sense of accomplishment for the first time in their lives.

Thanks to the active struggle of Mother Kang Pan-sok, in various areas such as Musong, Mallihu, Taeyong, Kiyangchun, Malyanghan, Samdohawon, Sosaha

in Ando and Taesa, a large number of women joined revolutionary organizations at that time in order to take an active part in various forms of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Mother Kang Pan-sok steadily expanded women's organizations into new areas and, as the organizations expanded, she reorganized them. As a result, the militant functions of the women's association were enhanced. When we look back upon Mother Kang Pan-sok's activities to bring the Korean women's movement to victory, we are bound to recall with profound emotions her immortal exploits in organizationally bringing our women together.

She always taught our women that "one can break slender twigs one by one, but, if they are bundled together, one cannot break them. By the same token, if we are bound together in one mind and are ready to risk our lives, there is nothing that we cannot accomplish." Thus, she waged an energetic struggle to bind our women firmly into an organized force.

While serving as the leader of the women's association, Mother Kang Pan-sok strove to develop the women's organization, not as a mere enlightenment organization, but as a revolutionary political organization dedicated to revolutionary struggle. She guided the women's association to plant its roots deep into the broad segments of working women in cities and women in the countryside and to have its organizations achieve a firm unity in ideology and will and a firm solidarity.

All the revolutionary activities of Mother Kang Pan-sok, who devoted her whole life to the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of women, were dominated by the struggle to implement the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader, and to firmly establish his unitary leadership in the communist women's movement in our country.

Due to the energetic revolutionary activities of Mother Kang Pan-sok, the women's emancipation movement in our country freed itself from all the evil consequences of the preceding period and grew and developed into a militant and revolutionary movement which followed only the great leader's ideology. Many women became ardent revolutionaries faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding him, the respected and beloved leader, in high esteem as the lodestar of liberation and the sun of the nation.

The undying exploits performed by Mother Kang Pan-sok in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of women are sound assets for the development of the communist women's movement in our country. Even today these exploits are still powerfully propelling the struggle of our people and our women for the ultimate solution of the women's question.

Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea, was a model woman and revolutionary who possessed boundless loyalty to the revolution, an indomitable revolutionary spirit, a strong will and noble virtues; she was a paragon of the Korean woman, pretty, kind-hearted and resourceful.

Mother Kang Pan-sok valued the fatherland and the revolution more highly than herself; and all of her thoughts were of the country and the revolution. Even when she was seriously ill, she said that her personal health did not matter at a time when the country was sick. Therefore, she devoted all her energies to the revolutionary tasks so that she and her children might accomplish the great cause which Mr Kim Hyong-chik had left unfulfilled.

She was always firm and steadfast in fighting the enemy, but she was infinitely sympathetic to the exploited and maltreated workers and farmers and loved them. She regarded the pains of others as her own and did her utmost to help others in their difficult tasks.

Mother Kang Pan-sok, who served as the highest model of the Korean women--kind-hearted, industrious and courteous--was full of filial piety and was a good neighbor. Despite her hardships, she managed the poor household neatly and frugally. She was always humble and simple. She moved people with her lofty personality and noble virtues and led them along the right path.

Mother Kang Pan-sok dedicated her whole life to the struggle for the independence of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of the people, and the development of the women's movement in our country along a new path. She performed immeasurably precious revolutionary exploits for the Korean revolution and for the cause of women's liberation.

She departed from us too early, but her lofty revolutionary spirit and undying revolutionary exploits will shine as brilliantly as a star in the glorious revolutionary history of our people and will remain forever in the history of the women's liberation movement.

Today not only all our people, but also numerous revolutionary people and progressive women in the world, are profoundly moved by Mother Kang Pan-sok's shining life and her revolutionary exploits and admire her as the great mother of Korea, as a model for all the women of the world, and as the fighter for women's liberation who inspires all the oppressed and exploited women in the world to revolution. They hold her in high esteem.

The restoration of the fatherland and the cause of women's emancipation which Mother Kang Pan-sok had so eagerly aspired for were brilliantly realized by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, inheriting the lofty will of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, his father, and the noble desire of his mother, Kang Pan-sok, has devoted his all to the struggle for the independence of the country, the prosperity of the nation, and the happiness of the people for a long half-century, overcoming all hardships and ordeals, and founded an ever-prosperous socialist paradise which we are glad to live in.

Due to the respected and beloved leader's sagacious leadership and his immeasurable benevolence, our people have been permanently freed from all kinds of exploitation and subjugation and now enjoy free, happy lives. Each time they feel their present honor and happiness deep in their hearts, they recall with a great emotion the brilliant revolutionary life of Kang Pan-sok, the mother of Korea, who devoted her whole life to the cause of revolution, and they renew their determination to live and fight as she did and to doggedly struggle for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

Our revolution has not yet been brought to completion, and our party and people are faced with the arduous yet honorable task of hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the realization of the cause of national reunification as soon as possible.

Holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must make a more vigorous advance toward a new victory in the revolution and continue to wage a strenuous struggle to realize the lofty and ardent desire of Mother Kang Pan-sok for the complete independence of the country and the liberation of women all over Korea.

All party members and workers must firmly arm themselves with the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea--the chuche idea--study and comprehend in depth the revolutionary traditions founded by the leader, emulate the lofty revolutionary spirit and noble traits of Kang Pan-sok--the indomitable communist fighter and the great mother of Korea who devoted all her life wholeheartedly to the revolution--in order to better prepare themselves to become true communist revolutionaries.

Conscious of our honorable and heavy responsibilities for our time and revolution, we must make continuous leaps forward and innovations in every aspect of socialist construction and devote ourselves to the completion of the revolutionary cause of the chuche idea founded by the great leader in the thick forests of Mt Paektu in his early revolutionary days.

Invincible is the might of our party and people who are fighting for the just cause under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only victory and glory will be in store for us.

Let us all rally firmly around the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and fight on more doggedly for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea!

CSO: 4208

DPRK FURTHER DEFINES ITS TERRITORIAL LIMITS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Jul 77 SK

[Text] Korean People's Army (KPA) Supreme Command information: The KPA Supreme Command has established a military boundary to protect reliably the DPRK economic zone in the situation which has developed in our country and to protect militarily and thoroughly the people's interests and the country's sovereignty.

The military boundary is up to 50 miles from the starting line of the territorial waters in the East Sea; in the West Sea, this boundary is set at the economic zone limit.

Within the military boundary, acts of foreigners, foreign military vessels and foreign military planes on the sea, under the sea and in the sky are prohibited and civilian ships and civilian planes (excluding fishing boats) are allowed to navigate or fly only with appropriate prior agreement or approval.

Movement by merchant ships and airplanes in the sea and the sky within the limits of the boundary with a military purpose or with the aim of hampering our economic interests will not be allowed.

CSO: 4208

KCNA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DPRK POWER INDUSTRY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)---Power output is on a steady rise at the hydraulic and thermal power plants in our country.

The Supung power station, one of the gigantic power bases of the country, is topping its daily quotas by 20 percent.

By applying a good many technical renovation proposals, its workers are successfully approaching their goal of an annual increased production of tens of millions of kwh.

The Kanggye youth power station is fulfilling its daily plans at 105 percent.

A number of other hydraulic power stations including the Mochon-kang power station are surpassing their daily assignments by far.

Power output is shooting up at the thermal power plants, too.

The Pukchang thermal power plant is now topping the rated capacity by 15 percent in daily power production by keeping the equipment in full-capacity operation. During the first half of the year, it turned out 500 million kwh more of electric power than in the comparable period last year.

Having successfully overfulfilled its first half year plan, the Pyongyang thermal power plant maintained its production on a high level in July.

The Chongchon-kang, Unggi and all other thermal power plants are also keeping production on a fairly high level.

The medium and small-scale power stations are also steadily boosting their production.

Such kinds of power stations in South Pyongan Province are beating their daily targets at 130 percent and those in South Hamgyong Province at 120 percent.

An increased production has been reported also at the power stations attached to industrial establishments. The daily plans are being fulfilled at 110 to 120 percent at the power stations attached to the Pyongyang textile mills and the Chongjin chemical fibre mill.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, large hydraulic and thermal power plants have been extensively built and medium and small-scale stations have cropped up in great numbers on the basis of the rich hydraulic resources and fuel deposits to bring into being a mighty independent power industry immune to the impact of the worldwide fuel shortage and unfavourable weather.

Already in 1970 our per capita power output reached 1,184 kwh, and as of the end of August 1975 the annual power output leaped 70 percent above the 1970 figure and it has been going uphill in the later period.

Our annual power output will be lifted to the 60 billion kwh mark during the second seven-year plan beginning next year.

CSO: 4220

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 34, Mar 77 pp 34-37

[Article: "Problems of the Electric Power Industry"]

[Excerpts] Recently there has been a conspicuous increase in articles calling for conservation of electricity. Even President Kim Il-song, in this year's new year's address, took note of the strained electric supply and gave as one reason the [problems in] transporting coal to the thermo-electric power stations.

The underlying reason coal cannot be transported in good time to the thermopower plants is, of course, that supply cannot keep pace with the sharp increase in demand. However, another underlying reason, believed to be at the root of North Korean economic difficulties is economic management and administration. In North Korea during the period of the second cabinet (September 1957-October 1962), the third cabinet (October 1962-December 1967) and the fourth cabinet (December 1967-December 1972), there was one independent ministry called the Electric and Coal Industry Ministry. However, with the advent of the 5th cabinet, various cabinet ministries were amalgamated and coal and mineral ores were placed under the jurisdiction of a Mining Committee and electric power generation under an Electric Power Ministry. This was designed to correct certain problems which had developed during the period when there was an Electric and Coal Industry Ministry, that is, although lateral relationships were smooth because thermopower and coal mining are organically linked, coal mine management was divided up among the various ministries and comprehensive management and administration did not proceed smoothly. Now, however, the offices in charge of the coal used in the thermopower field no longer exist independently, with the result that a new problem has arisen, to wit, coal mines cannot supply in a responsible manner the coal when it is required by the thermopower plants.

Therefore, the history of the North Korean cabinet system over the past 30 years has been a succession of separation, amalgamation, abolishment and creation of new ministries. It is anticipated that the more the scale of the economy grows, the more the problem will grow, so just how North Korea goes about dealing with this problem in the future will be of extreme interest.¹

Another major problem in North Korea's electric power industry is that over one-half of all power is dependent on hydroelectric generation. As is well known, hydroelectric power generation is greatly restricted during the winter when there are water shortages, but from last year to this winter there was little rainfall in North Korea and as a result the country experienced electric shortages.

The estimated output of North Korea's major hydroelectric power stations, as computed from rainfall amounts² and power station facilities³, is as follows:

Power Station	Equipment Capacity (KVA)	Maximum Output (KW)	Average Output (KW)	Load Factor (%)
Sup'ung	700,000	700,000	525,000	75
Changjin River	391,000	326,000	296,000	79.7
Pujon River	225,950	203,000	187,000	83.8
Hoch'on River	394,000	335,400	286,000	72.5
Tongno River	90,000	73,300	44,000	48.8
Puryong	35,800	28,000	21,000	58.6
Kumgangsan	13,820	13,570	8,000	57.8
Kanggye	246,000	200,000	16,000[sic]	66.0

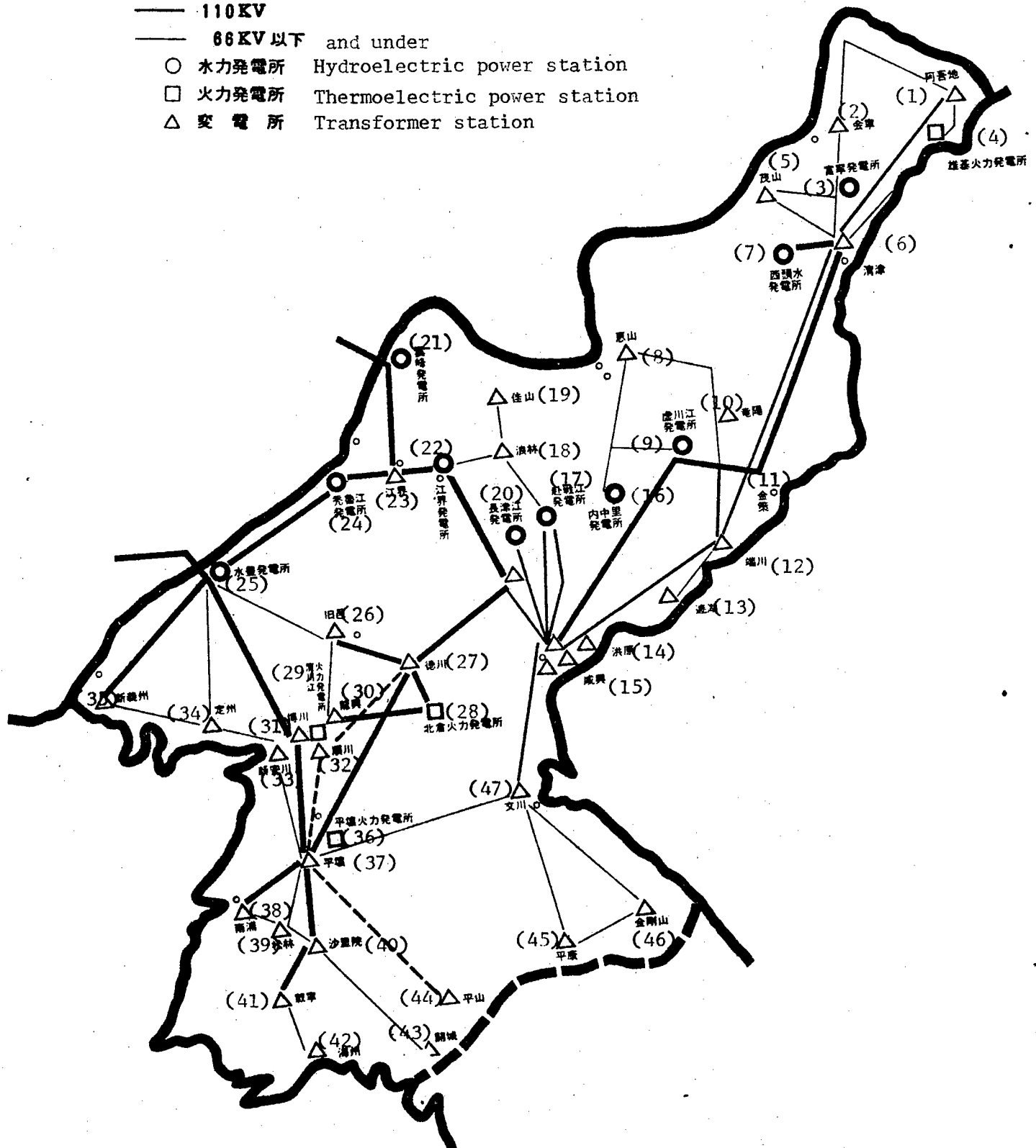
The average output shown on the above table was computed on the basis of North Korea's annual average rainfall. In years such as this one when the amount of rainfall is small, the output for the various power stations would be expected to fall below the figures given here. Therefore, even assuming that the thermopower plants operated at maximum output, it is believed that for North Korea as a whole, electric output was only three-fourths or less of maximum output and it is felt that this situation is affecting the entire industrial sector.

FOOTNOTES

1. For the committees and ministries of the present Administration Council, see KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 3 No 29 p 22
2. From research data of the Government General of Chosen
3. From CHOSON CHUNGANG NYON'GAM (Korean Central Yearbook)

NORTH KOREA ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION GRID

- 220KV
- - - - 154KV
- 110KV
- 66KV以下 and under
- 水力発電所 Hydroelectric power station
- 火力発電所 Thermoelectric power station
- △ 変電所 Transformer station



KEY:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Aoji | 25. Sup'ung Power Station |
| 2. Hoeryong | 26. Kuup |
| 3. Puryong Power Station | 27. Tokch'on |
| 4. Unggi Thermoelectric Power Station | 28. Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Station |
| 5. Musan | 29. Ch'ongch'on River Thermoelectric Power Station |
| 6. Ch'ongjin | 30. Yonghung |
| 7. Sodusu Power Station | 31. Pakch'on |
| 8. Hyesan | 32. Sunch'on |
| 9. Hoch'on River Power Station | 33. Sinanju |
| 10. Yongyang | 34. Anju |
| 11. Kim Ch'aek | 35. Sinuiju |
| 12. Tanch'on | 36. Pyongyang Thermoelectric Power Station |
| 13. Ch'aho | 37. Pyongyang |
| 14. Hongwon | 38. Namp'o |
| 15. Hamhung | 39. Songnim |
| 16. Naejung-ri Power Station | 40. Sariwon |
| 17. Pujon River Power Station | 41. Chaeryong |
| 18. Nangnim | 42. Haeju |
| 19. Kasan | 43. Kaesong |
| 20. Changjin River Power Station | 44. P'yongsan |
| 21. Unbong Power Station | 45. P'yonggang |
| 22. Kanggye Power Station | 46. Kungangsan |
| 23. Kanggye | 47. Munch'on |
| 24. Tongno River Power Station | |

Note: There has been no report that the Pukch'ang-Yonghung and Pukch'ang-Sangwon 220KV transmission line has been completed but it is assumed that the Pukch'ang-Yonghung section was completed at the same time that the Ch'ongnyon (Youth) Chemical Plant went into operation and that the Pukch'ang-Sangwon section is incomplete. (Not shown on map.)

CSO: 4105

PUKCH'ANG THERMOELECTRIC POWER PLANT DISCUSSED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 33, Feb 77 pp 57-58

[Article: "Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Complex"]

[Excerpt] The Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Plant, North Korea's largest thermal power plant, which was constructed in Pukch'ang, South P'yongan Province, became a "complex" in 1974.

This power plant is being built with Soviet aid, as were the Pyongyang Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Unggi Thermoelectric Power Plant (used by the Sungni Chemical Plant), the Ch'ongch'on River Thermoelectric Power Plant (used by the Ch'ongnyon Chemical Plant) and the Ch'ongjin Thermoelectric Power Plant (uncompleted). (See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2 No 17 and KOKUTO NO SHOMANDAI Sep 74).

Construction of this power plant was begun under the 7 year plan (1961-1970), during which period it came to have a capacity of 500,000 KW. It was expanded by 700,000 KW during the next 6 year plan and came to have a total capacity of 1.2 million KW. The capacity per turbine is 100,000 kilowatts, with the completion of the 12th turbine facilities having been accomplished in April 1976. (NODONG SINMUN 28 Apr 76). During the third construction period, now underway, (KCNA 12 Jan 77) construction of a second industrial use sluice will be undertaken (NODONG SINMUN 29 Dec 76). When the third construction period is finished the 12 turbines will go into full operation and the 1.2 million KW capacity power plant will be completed.

The fuel for this power plant is coal and heavy oil but mainly coal. Coal is supplied from mines under the operations bureau of the Tokch'on Mining Industries and transport of the coal is handled by the Pukch'ang branch of the Pyongyang Railway Management [Bureau]. (NODONG SINMUN 1 Jan 77)

As was touched upon in President Kim [Il-song]'s new year's address, in North Korea at present the electric supply is strained. The direct cause is last year's unusual drought (NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 76) but the underlying reason is an electric power structure in which even though electric power demand increases in the winter, the volume of power generated drops radically because of winter water shortages, a situation which stems from the fact that two thirds of the electricity is dependent upon hydroelectric power generation. Therefore,

thermoelectric power plants were compelled to go into full load operation during the winter, with severe damage to turbines resulting. Even at the Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Plant last year repairs were carried out on both the number 4 and the number 7 turbines in the same month. (NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec, 26 Dec 76).

Although North Korea maintains that it can produce 50,000 KW thermal power turbines (NODONG SINMUN 23 Sep 75), these are merely assembled with Soviet technical assistance. The assembly of 100,000 KW turbines is not done at all.

CSO: 4105

CH'ONGJIN-MUSAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 33 Feb 77 pp 58-61

[Article: "Electrification of Ch'ongjin-Musan Railway Completed"]

[Text] A KCNA dispatch from Ch'ongjin dated 24 January [1977] reported that the electrification project for the 100-km section of track from Ch'ongjin to Musan had been completed in half a year and that the first train inaugurating the opening of the section made the run. On 22 January KCNA reported that a gathering to mark the opening of the railway was held in Ch'ongjin and that a congratulatory message from the party and the government was delivered by Yim Ch'un-ch'u to the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade members (headed by Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League) and railway construction workers who took part in the project.

This railroad is a major transportation line which links Susong Station in Ch'ongjin, where North Korea's largest iron mill, the Kim Ch'aek Iron Complex, is located, with North Korea's largest iron mine, the Musan Mine. (Kim Ch'aek became a complex in 1974.) A major railroad with a total length of 100 kilometers, the line runs from Susong, through Puryong-kuyok (district) in Ch'ongjin City, where the Puryong Metallurgical Factory and the Puryong Power Plant (35,000 KW capacity) are located, and goes into Komusan, where the Komusan Cement Plant is located. From here it branches off from the North Hamgyong line, passes over Kump'ae-ryong (900 meters) and goes to Musan, where the iron mine is located.

The major materials transported on this railroad are iron ore from Musan going to the Kim Ch'aek Iron Complex and lumber products from the entire North Hamgyong Province area, but the greater part is iron ore.

At present the concentrated ore production capacity of the Musan iron mine is 5.5 million tons annually (6.5 million tons were projected during the 6 year plan), of which 3 million tons are carried by railroad and the remaining 2.5 million tons are transported by the Ch'ongjin-Musan concentrated ore pipeline (slurry pipeline), which was completed in November 1975 and went into regular operation in December 1976.

With the completion of this railroad electrification project, the problem of transporting 6.5 million tons of Musan iron ore, the target of the 6 year plan, has been fundamentally solved.

This section of railroad used to be single track, but in 1965 the Komusan-Musan section was made double track.

Although the KCNA dispatch reports that the electrification project was carried out in a half a year, judging from the fact that at the second meeting of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly in 1973 it was stated that "railway electrification between Susong and Musan will be accelerated," it is felt that it actually took something on the order of 3 years to complete. Moreover, at that meeting only an electrification project was mentioned, but at the April 1976 North Hamgyong Province expanded meeting of the KWP (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2 No 24), President Kim Il-song spoke of "accelerating the electrification work of the Ch'ongjin-Musan railroad and in the future making it a double track." And another reference spoke of "making it a double track in the future" (KYO NO CHOSON Jan 77), and the 23 January issue of NODONG SINMUN stated that with the completion of the electrification project the Musan-Ch'ongjin railroad's transport capacity has doubled. Therefore, this is interpreted as meaning that the remaining single track section had not yet been made double track and that plans for double tracking took shape in 1976. Also, judging from the fact that the word "future" was used, it is anticipated that the double tracking project will be undertaken in the next economic plan and will take several years to complete.

With the opening of hostilities in the Pacific War, the Japanese Government started construction of wide gauge tracks on the Musan line (Komusan-Musan) in order to transport 3 million tons of concentrated ore for the Nippon Steel Company's Ch'ongjin Iron Mill (CHOSEN NENKAN 1939 p 668), but North Korea, unable to increase the capacity beyond this in 30 years, has as a result of this project finally been able to set up a 6 million ton transport system.

CSO: 4105

EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT, RATIONAL WATER UTILIZATION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SIMUN in Korean 19 May 77 p 2

[Article by Yu Sung-kyun, vice-chairman of the Unchon County Cooperative Farm Management Committee: "The Good Management and Rational Utilization of Water Is a Necessary Requirement for Constantly Increasing Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The good management and rational utilization of water is a necessary requirement for constantly increasing agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"...we must do a good job in water management work. Water management occupies a very important position in the production organization of the rural economy." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, p 279)

As the great leader has taught, water management occupies a very important position in the production organization of the rural economy.

The agricultural production process is the process of raising plants and animals. Therefore, except for the industrialized breeding sector, agriculture is still heavily influenced by the natural conditions which are the living environment of organisms.

As an indispensable condition for the raising of crops, water plays the most important role among the natural conditions which affect agricultural production.

Without water, grain cannot sprout, grow or bear seed, nor can the land fulfill its function as the basic productive means of agricultural production without water.

In this way, water becomes an indispensable condition for the raising of crops, and good water management work occupies a very important position in the production organization of the rural economy.

Good water management work presents itself particularly urgently in relation to the influence of today's cold front.

The influence of the cold front which is sweeping the world today continues to cause unusual weather that cannot be foreseen even by modern observation instruments to ruin agriculture in many countries of the world, making them experience a severe "food crisis" and continually giving rise to "water disturbances."

The influence of the cold front is also affecting our country and severe droughts are continuing every year.

This makes good water management work such as securing the water needed for growing crops and the giving and drawing off of water according to crop type and growing season an even more urgent requirement.

We must do good water management work to be able to gather large and secure harvests, and good water management work and rational utilization of water are necessary requirements for constantly increasing agricultural production.

Our Unchon County Cooperative Farm Management Committee has risen to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, by planning and organizing water management work, it has enabled all our cooperative farms to overcome even such a severe drought as that of last year and achieve bumper crops.

More than anything else, we vigorously carried out a struggle to the best of our ability to decrease the consumption of water per chongbo by conserving and effectively using every drop of water.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We must establish thorough measures so that there will be no instances of wasting water, continue to find sources of water and establish principles for the reutilization of waste water." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, p 279)

As in all the rural areas of our country today, Unchon County has been covered by a network of irrigation canals, and life-giving water is flowing into all cultivated fields and villages as typified by Chedo-ri and Pukdo-ri of the distant west coast through the enormous favor of the great leader.

Therefore, conserving and effectively utilizing this water is the way that our agricultural workers truly repay the kind love of the great leader; furthermore, we must do so to be able to farm securely and gather large harvests.

In order to conserve and effectively utilize water we must first eliminate leaks from waterways, structures and paddy fields.

At first glance the leakage of water from waterways and paddy fields does not seem so large, but over the total water supply period it reaches great quantities.

Therefore, we had all the cooperative farms carry out planned clay spreading in cultivated fields according to the cultivated-field card, cover the walls of major irrigation canals with protective layers of rocks and clay and carry out meticulous turfing in the spring. At the same time, we had them clean waterways and draw water only after harrowing the fields, and made them increase their water utilization efficiency by regularly repairing paddy field ridges.

The reutilization of waste water is another important way to conserve water.

In order to do this, we built dams in several places in our county and established pumping stations to recover waste water and in some places we set up three-stage pumping stations to recover waste water.

In reality this becomes a great gain in quantities of water which can be calculated at nearly double the capacity of our reservoirs.

It is important to thoroughly establish and properly administer a water supply command system in order to have good water management and rational utilization.

The water supply command system is the scientific water management system set forth by the great leader based on his analysis of the essential nature of the socialist rural economic system and the various features of irrigation systems.

It is necessary to thoroughly establish the water supply command system in order to set up unified control over all the irrigation water and irrigation facilities in a county and scientifically supply water to all cultivated fields according to a scientific water supply plan and in order to conserve water and utilize it effectively to reduce water consumption per chongbo.

In order to establish our water supply command system, we organized a water command of responsible functionaries of the county Cooperative Farm Management Committee, attached irrigation control work teams and irrigation control office managers under the command, dispatched responsible farm workers and had all the county's irrigation water and irrigation facilities move according to the directions of the command.

In order to carry out good water management by the water supply command system, it is necessary to adopt a scientific water supply plan and a progressive water supply method along with the correct establishment of a command system.

In order to do this, we established our water supply plan by source of water, canal and day in consideration of the special characteristics of cultivated fields according to the growing seasons of crops, and we set up our plan to reflect the water supply method, measures to raise the temperature of the water, and concrete measures to properly manage water in cultivated fields and waterways and eliminate water waste.

We had water supply done without fail by a periodical method and in addition to adopting the fresh water-type water control method based on conduit systems, we had positive measures taken to raise water temperatures in reservoirs, pumping stations and waterways.

If the water supply command system provided by the great leader is to be thoroughly managed, it is important of course that the broad masses participate as the masters and it is important to increase the role of reservoir workers, pump operators, waterway workers and water workers more than anyone else.

In order to do this, we had their masterly responsibility and initiative raised while carrying out work systematically to increase their farming knowledge and their level of technical skill.

If work is planned and organized in detail to thoroughly establish the water supply command system and to conserve water and utilize it effectively and in this way carry out water management work substantially, the overall production of food grain crops can be increased even while the water consumption per chongbo can be decreased by taking the same amount of water and spreading it equally over greater areas.

Along with conserving and effectively utilizing every single drop of irrigation water, doing a good job in procuring water and continuing to find new sources of water is one of the important tasks of water management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We must build ditches well so that the water running down will all flow into the reservoirs and even if we have to turn the rivers around we must fill all reservoirs. Also we should not let the water which gathers in ditches and the snow melt just flow on by, but we must use it all to fill the fields." ("On the Problems of Managing the Socialist Economy", Vol 3, p 466)

Doing a good job in procuring water and continuing to find new sources of water such as bringing up underground water is an important way to allow

us to farm securely even while conserving already available irrigation water and is a positive revolutionary measure to counter the effects of the cold front. It is necessary to find many new sources of water in order to be able to farm unhindered even in the severest droughts and constantly increase agricultural production.

We had all our cooperative farm work teams and subteams make catchments and water pockets in places with high water tables so that underground water would seep in and we had them open ditches to catch all the snow melt and rain water and carry out meticulous water procurement. Along with this we built dams on all the county's rivers and streams so that the water flowed behind dikes; we dug the riverbeds and opened canals so that after we turned the water back into the rivers we could pump and use it.

Through the various forms of supplementary water sources prepared in this way, all the villages of our county grew rice seedlings without using reservoir water, and many farms insured their transplanting with that water.

By doing a good job organizing and pushing forward with the broad masses our work to find new sources of water and conserve and rationally utilize available irrigation water in this way during the past year, we were able to provide enough water in accordance with the requirements of crop types and growing seasons.

Experience shows clearly that if the workers have a clear recognition of the cold front, plan the work for good water management and rational utilization concretely and carry it out revolutionarily, we can constantly increase agricultural production and that the cold front is definitely not "something irresistible".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic instructions on preventing beforehand drought damage resulting from the influence of the cold front at the 13th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee.

Bringing about an underground-water revolution and doing good water management work is a glorious struggle to demonstrate widely throughout the world the great power of the irrigation provided by the great leader and is a militant task of preparation against the unpredictable unusual weather.

The party members and agricultural workers of our county are now carrying out even more tenaciously the struggle to conserve and rationally utilize water while vigorously carrying on the struggle so that the wells and catchments already dug will enable us to reap even greater benefits from agriculture this year.

We, who have risen to the programmatic instructions of the great leader and have stepped forth as one, will certainly pile the sheaves of a great bumper crop high into the sky again this year.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV YOUTH IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 21 Jul (KNS-KCNA)--The delegation of the Union of Yugoslav Socialist Youth headed by [the] president of its conference, Azem Vlasi, on a visit to Japan called at the central headquarters of the League of Korean Youth in Japan in Tokyo on the afternoon of 19 July. Yi Kyong-ho, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, met and had a friendly talk with the guests. The head of the delegation said that they had already acquainted themselves well with the activities and struggle of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Korean nationals in Japan through contact with a delegation dispatched by the League of Korean Youth in Japan to Yugoslavia last year, and expressed the conviction that the bonds and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples would grow stronger as the days go by. He extended warm support and encouragement to the sacred struggle of the Korean youth for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Jul 77]

BRITISH COMMITTEE VISITORS--Pyongyang, 25 Jul--K. Malcolm Caldwell and Jon Halliday, members of the British Committee for Korea, arrived here on 23 July by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 25 Jul 77 SK]

ALBANIAN BASKETBALL GAMES--Pyongyang, 25 Jul--Friendship basketball games between Korean and Albanian men's and women's teams were held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on 24 July. The games were watched by working people, People's Army soldiers, youth and students and sportsmen in the city and personage concerned Kim Tok-chon and Albanian ambassador to Korea Ndreci Rizo. The Chobyong women's basketball team won the match with the Albanian women's basketball team. The game between the February 8 and the Albanian men's basketball teams ended in favour of the Albanian team. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 25 Jul 77 SK]

ROMANIAN SOCCER MATCH--Pyongyang, 25 Jul--A friendship football game between the Hodong-kang team and the Romanian Rapid team was held at the East Pyongyang stadium on the afternoon of 24 July. The Romanian team kicked off in the see-saw game. The friendly match ended in a tie. Watching

the game together with working people in the city were personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Romanian Ambassador to our country Dumitru Popa and foreign guests in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 25 Jul 77 SK]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS--Pyongyang, 2 Aug--A students' meeting and a women's meeting were held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. The Pyongyang city students' meeting held on 29 July was attended by personages concerned and students in the city. Andres Campos Cabrera, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and Cuban students studying in Korea were invited there. Present at the Pyongyang city women's meeting held on 1 August were personages concerned and women in the city. And women of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were made at the meetings and the attendants saw Cuban feature films. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 2 Aug 77 OW]

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER--Pyongyang, 16 Jul--The Chongsu chemical factory fulfilled its phosphatic fertilizer production plan for the current fertilizer year (August 1976-July 1977) ahead of time on 10 July, topping the results of the previous fertilizer year by more than 15,000 tons. During the fulfillment of the plan, the factory markedly raised the per-hour productivity of the oven and lifted the phosphate content of the fertilizer 3 percent. Having set itself the goal of surpassing the plan of the fertilizer year by more than 12,000 tons in phosphatic fertilizer by the end of this month, the factory is now overfulfilling its daily quotas by 60 percent. The daily output of phosphatic fertilizer has risen 20 percent above that in the like period last year at the phosphatic fertilizer shop of the Munpyong smelter and its production has gone up to a high level at the Nampo and Haeju smelteries and other production bases of this kind of fertilizer. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Jul 77 OW]

POLISH PING-PONG MATCHES--Pyongyang, 1 Aug--Friendship matches between the Kigwancha (Locomotive) table-tennis team of our country and the Lublin table-tennis team of Poland were held at the Kigwancha gymnasium on 31 July. The players of the two countries exhibited their skill in the matches which were held, divided into men's and women's team competitions and junior girls' team competitions. In the matches, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, our teams won 5:0 in the men's team event and 3:0 in the women's team and junior girls' team competitions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 1 Aug 77 SK]

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 24 Jul--The 33d home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kang Hui-su, chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the 34th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Sin Chong-su, chairman of the Tsushima Headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 July by special train. Personages concerned Ho Chong-suk and Wang Kyong-hak and a large number of working people in the city warmly received the compatriots at the Pyongyang railway station. Both home-visiting groups arrived in Chongjin on 18 July aboard the ship "Mangyongbong." [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 24 Jul 77 OW]

JOURNALIST DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang, 24 Jul--A Korean journalist delegation left yesterday by plane for Yugoslavia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 24 Jul 77 OW]

BULGARIAN TEAM'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 3 Aug--The Bulgarian calisthenics team left Pyongyang on 2 August by air after visiting our country. During its stay in our country the team visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places. It had friendship competitions with the Pyongyang city calisthenics team in Pyongyang and Wonsan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Aug 77 SK]

IRAQ ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 15 Jul--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Iraq Friendship Association on 14 July arranged a photo exhibition and film show at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq and the 9th anniversary of the victory of the 17 July revolution. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Il-tae, Chae-kyong, Kim Yong-sun and Wang Kyong-hak and working people in the city. Invited there were Fathi Husayn al-'Ali, ambassador and staff members, of the Iraqi Embassy and cultural attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 15 Jul 77 OW]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 31 Jul--Nvong Noa Manene Oluy, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to our country, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 31 Jul 77 OW]

SYRIAN BA'ATH GROUP--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of instructors of the Syrian Ba'ath Juvenile Vanguard headed by Suad Saqr, member of the Dar'a provincial branch of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and director of Juvenile Vanguard of the Dar'a provincial party, arrived in Pyongyang on 4 August by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 5 Aug 77 SK]

MOZAMBIQUE ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--The Pyongyang art troupe of our country headed by Chong Chun-hwan arrived in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique on 30 July to visit African countries, according to a report. The art troupe was cordially met at the airport by the director of the General Bureau of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture, personages concerned and artists of Mozambique. It was also met at the airport by the ambassador and staff members of the DPRK Embassy and the charge d'affaires ad-interim of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo. The Pyongyang art troupe of our country left Pyongyang on 28 July by air to visit African countries. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned Chang Chol, Cho Yong-chol and O Mun-han, leading functionaries of central art organizations and artists in the city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 5 Aug 77 SK]

CHONGNYON VISITORS--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Hui-tok and Yi Chong-il, vice chairmen of the Mie Prefectural Traders and Industrialists Association of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on 4 August by air for a visit to the blessed socialist homeland thanks to the deep solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 5 Aug 77 SK]

PRESIDENT OF ZAIRE--The president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, received the outgoing DPRK ambassador on 13 July. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Jul 77 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--DPRK ambassador to Burma Ma Chang-chol 22 July paid a visit to the president of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Major General Ziaur Rahman, who was visiting Burma. DPRK Ambassador Ma Chang-chol conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Bangladesh president. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jul 77 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO SEYCHELLES--Seychelles President [as heard] Albert Rene 18 July received DPRK ambassador to Seychelles Chang Il-man. The DPRK ambassador conveyed the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Albert Rene. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jul 77 SK]

TRANSPORTATION FRONT SUPPORT--In support of the transportation revolution 200-day battle, the plants and enterprises under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry have adopted the goal of completing the construction of all centralized freight stations now under construction by 10 October this year, and of completely establishing the plants and enterprises' loading and unloading facilities and feeder tracks within this year. To successfully accomplish this goal, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry dispatched the ministry's officials to the plants and enterprises to conduct indoctrination and propaganda activities among the workers concerning the significance and importance of the transportation revolution 200-day battle. Meanwhile, the Kimchaek iron and steel complex, the Chondang iron mill and the Puchon mine--all are under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry--have already completed the construction of their assigned centralized freight station projects. Other plants and enterprises of the ministry, such as the Hwanghae iron works, Chinnampo iron works, the Chongjin steel works, the 13 April iron works and many other plants have effected an innovation in the production of containers. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Jul 77 SK]

HUNGARIAN SOCCER TEAM--The Hungarian People's Army soccer team which had visited our country left Pyongyang for home by airplane on 12 July. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Jul 77 SK]

MEETING IN ROMANIA--A soldiers' meeting was held in Romania on 25 July on the occasion of the anti-U.S. struggle month. The military attache of our country's embassy in Romania was invited to this event. Our country's military attache and the commander of the unit--the sponsor of the meeting--spoke. Saying that the creditable achievements the Korean people have attained in socialist construction and in fostering the country's defense capability are a reliable factor guaranteeing prompt realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, the unit commander pointed out that the Romanian people and armed forces again extend support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to fulfill their legal desire to enjoy a happy life in a reunified fatherland. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 1 Aug 77 SK]

MEETING IN YUGOSLAVIA--Under the auspices of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Working People and the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League, a meeting was held in Belgrade Yugoslavia on 20 July on the occasion of the anti-U.S. struggle month, to extend solidarity with the Korean people and youth. Attending the event were responsible functionaries of municipal social organizations and many youth. Invited to the event were staff members of our country's embassy in Yugoslavia. The secretary of the Federal Representative Council of the Yugoslav League of Socialist Working People spoke first. Pointing out that the division of Korea and its people has been caused by the stationing of foreign forces in South Korea and by the presence of a puppet regime there, he said that all Yugoslav workers and people, especially youth, will continuously support the proposal of the KWP, the DPRK Government and the Fatherland Reunification Front for Korea's complete and peaceful reunification. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 1 Aug 77 SK]

CSO: 4208

END